

Figure 1

157nm Irradiation Exposure: Harrick Solvent Cell

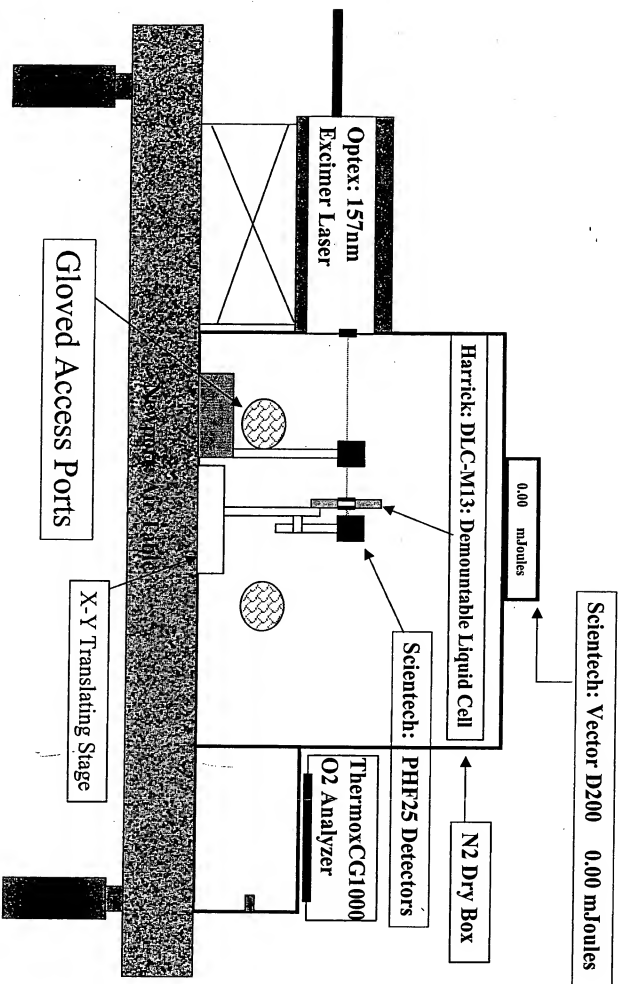


Figure 2

Beam Path: Transmission to Dose of Solvents
Harrick DLC-M13 Demountable Liquid Cell

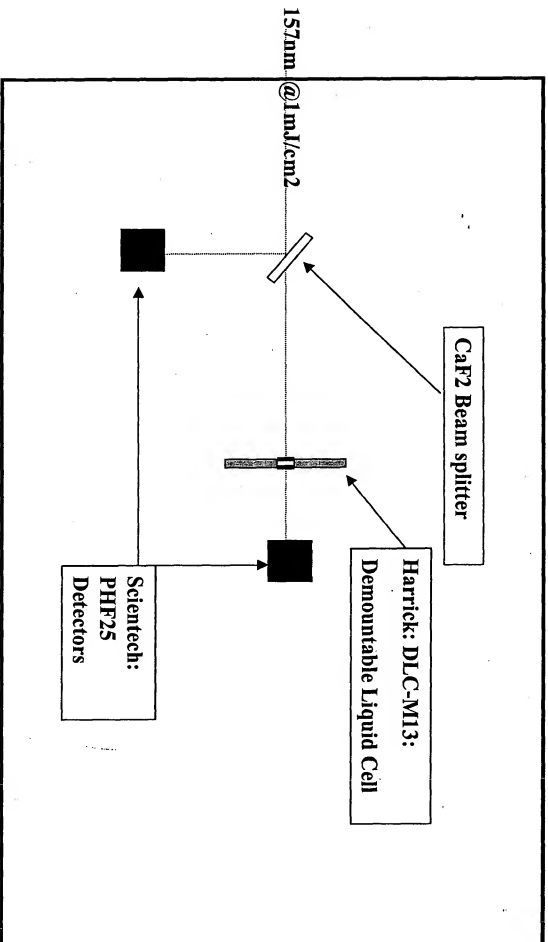
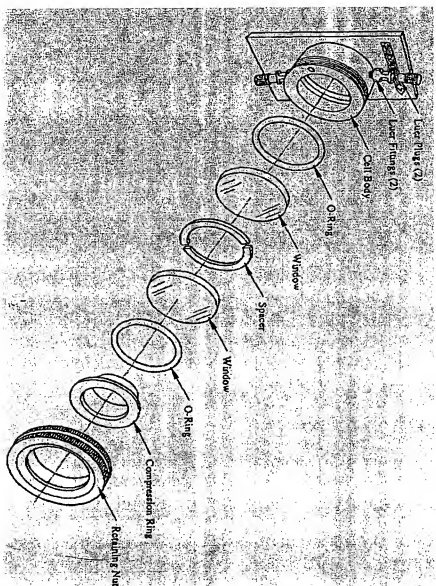


Figure 3

Harrick: DLC-M13: Demountable Liquid Cell



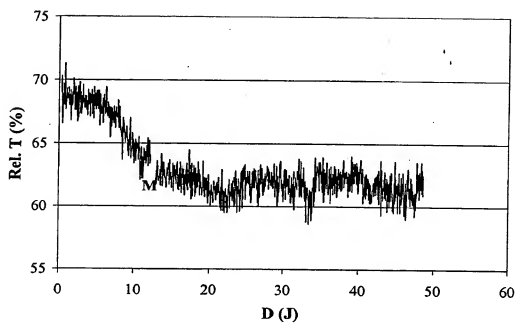


Figure 4

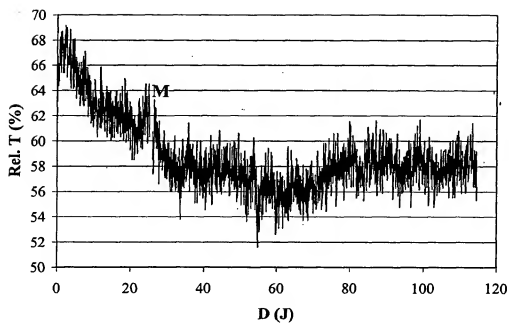


Figure 5

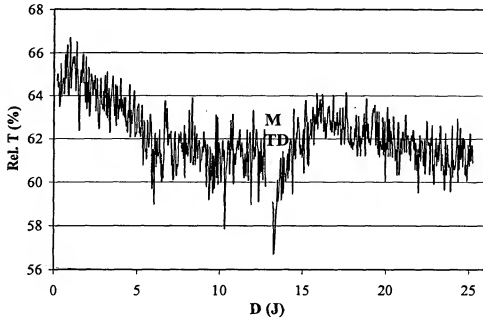
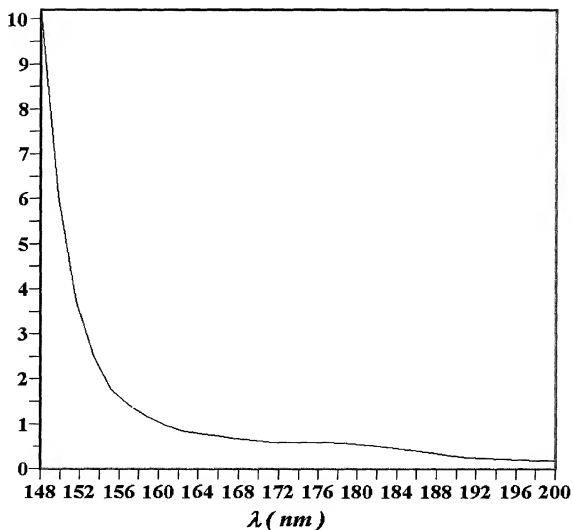


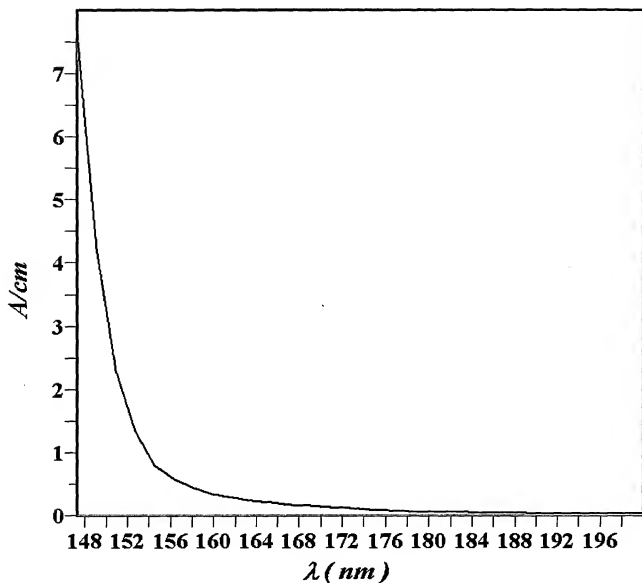
Figure 6

Figure 7



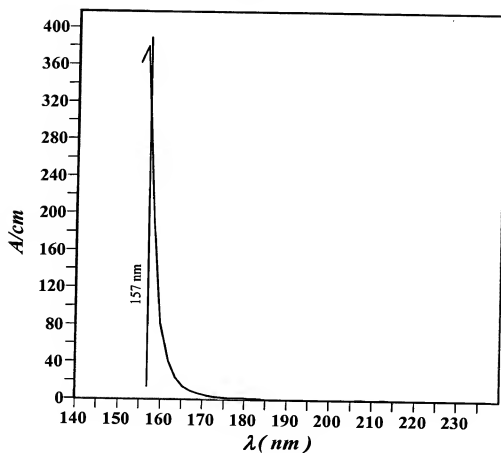
- Figure 7 describes the absorbance in units of inverse centimeters for Freon-E2 (example 10) versus wavelength λ in units of nanometers.

Figure 8



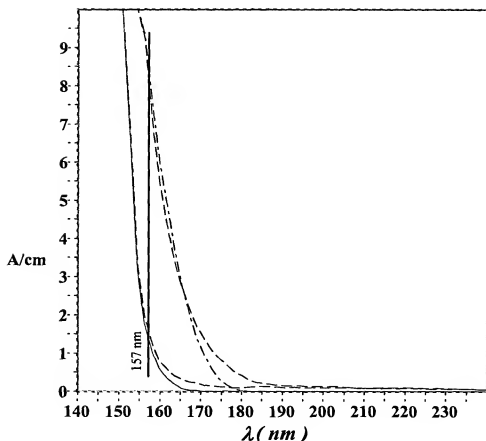
- Figure 8 describes the absorbance in units of inverse centimeters for Perfluoro-E2 (example 12) versus wavelength lambda (λ) in units of nanometers.

Figure 9



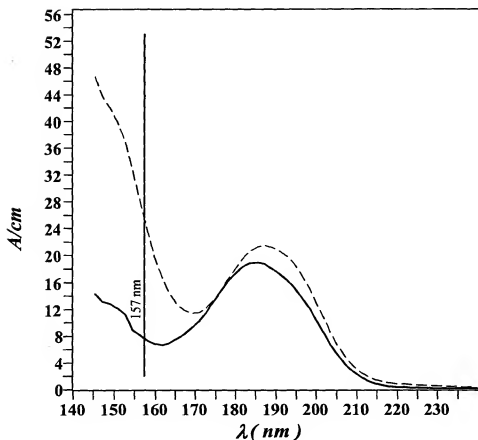
- Figure 9 describes the absorbance in units of inverse centimeters for Perfluoro(1,3-dimethylcyclohexane) (example C9) versus wavelength λ in units of nanometers.

Figure 10



- Figure 10 describes the absorbance in units of inverse centimeters for Perfluoro-N-methymorpholine (example 11) versus wavelength λ in units of nanometers for a sample a) loaded in Air (dash dot line), b) loaded in N_2 (dotted line), c) loaded in N_2 and shaken with water (dashed line), and d) loaded in N_2 (solid line) shaken with water and dried with 3A molecular sieves.

Figure 12



- Figure 12 describes the absorbance in units of inverse centimeters for 1,1,1,3,3-Pentafluorobutane (example 13) versus wavelength lambda (λ) in units of nanometers for a sample a) loaded in Air (dashed line), b) loaded in N_2 after bulb to bulb distillation (solid line).